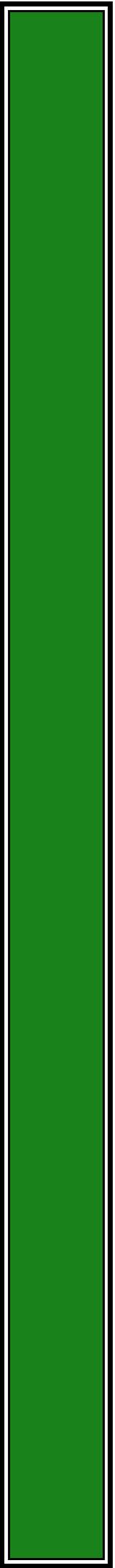


Appendix 17

Historical Archaeological Assessment

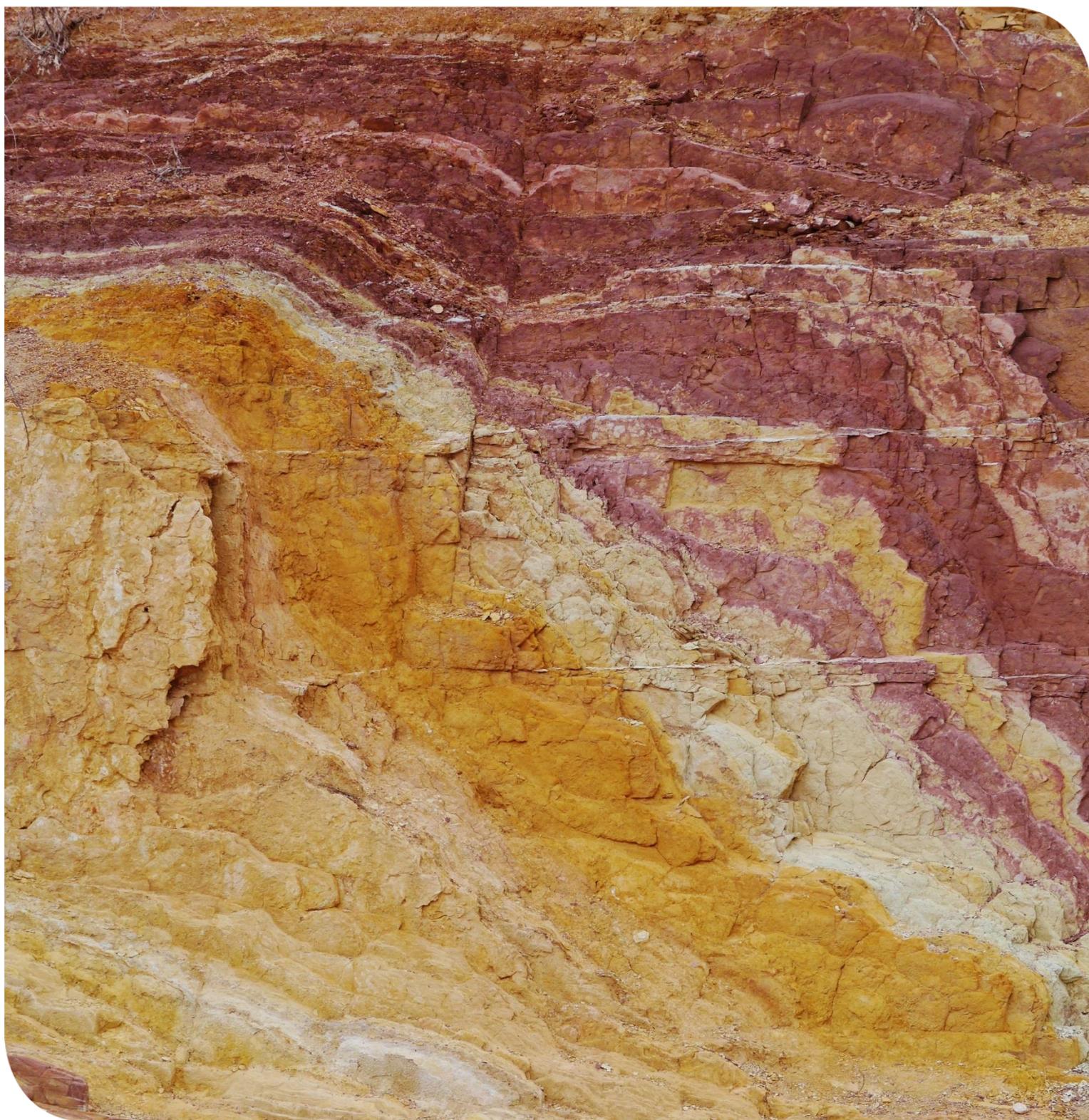
Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment



**Historical Archaeological Assessment
Minto Waste and Resources Recovery Centre
7 Montore Road, Minto NSW**

**Campbelltown Local Government Area
Prepared for Client Concrete Recyclers**

Prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage | 26 March 2020



Document control

Project number	Client	Project manager	LGA
4894	Concrete Recyclers	Clare Anderson	Campbelltown

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Executive summary

Project outline

This report presents the results of a Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) for the proposed Minto Waste and Resources Recovery Centre at 7 Montore Road, Minto NSW (hereafter known as the Subject Area). The proposed works are located in an industrial area of Minto within the Campbelltown Local Government Area (LGA), approximately 4 km north east of Campbelltown and 1.5 km south west of Minto.

Concrete Recyclers are proposing to construct a waste and resources recovery facility for the recycling of construction and demolition waste including concrete. The proposed works include the installation of concrete crushing plant, sand washing plant, associated offices, staff parking area and facilities.

The proposed development has been classified as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). The following report addresses the SEARs for historical heritage assessment and has been prepared in accordance with best practice heritage management as outlined in the *NSW Heritage Manual 1996*.

The purpose of this assessment is to identify and assess the heritage significance of listed items within the Subject Area which may be impacted by the proposed works. A preliminary desktop non-Aboriginal (historic) archaeological assessment of the Subject Area has been prepared.

Conclusion and recommendations

The assessment concluded that there were no listed heritage items within the Subject Area, and that historic heritage items located in proximity to the Subject Area would not be impacted by the project. The assessment also concluded that no potential areas of non-Aboriginal (historic) heritage significant archaeological relics are likely to be located within the Subject Area.

Glossary and list of abbreviations

Term or abbreviation	Definition
Archaeology	The scientific study of material traces of human history, particularly the relics and cultural remains of past human activities
Archaeological deposit	A layer of soil material containing archaeological objects and/or human remains
Archaeological investigation	The process of assessing the archaeological potential of an impact area by a qualified archaeologist.
Archaeological site	An area that contains surface or sub-surface material evidence of past human activity in which material evidence (artefacts) of past activity is preserved
Artefact	An object made by human agency (e.g. stone artefacts).
Assemblage	A group of artefacts found in close association with one another Any group of items designated for analysis that exist in spatial and/or vertical context – without any assumptions of chronological or spatial relatedness
Avoidance	A management strategy which protects Aboriginal sites within an impact area by avoiding them totally in development.
Catchment	The area from which a surface watercourse or a groundwater system derives its water.
Cumulative impacts	Combination of individual effects of the same kind due to multiple actions from various sources over time.
DECCW	The Department of Conservation, Climate Change and Water, now the Office of Environment and Heritage
Development	The processes involved in preparing the Subject Area for State significant development including excavating and constructing a waste and resource recovery centre.
DA	Development Application
Drainage	Natural or artificial means for the interception and removal of surface or subsurface water.
EP&A Act	<i>NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
Harm	With regard to Aboriginal objects this has the same meaning as the <i>NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> .
HMP	Heritage Management Plan
Impact	Influence or effect exerted by a project or other activity on the natural, built and community environment.
Impact area	An area that requires archaeological investigation and management assessment.
In situ	Latin words meaning ‘on the spot, undisturbed’.
Landscape character	The aggregate of built, natural and cultural aspects that make up an area and provide a sense of place. Includes all aspects of a tract of land – built, planted and natural topographical and ecological features.
Land unit	An area of common landform, and frequently with common geology, soils and vegetation types, occurring repeatedly at similar points in the landscape over a defined region. It is a constituent part of a land system.

Term or abbreviation	Definition
Landform	Any one of the various features that make up the surface of the earth.
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
Management plans	Conservation plans which identify short and long term management strategies for all known sites recorded within a (usually approved) Subject Area.
Methodology	The procedures used to undertake an archaeological investigation.
Mitigation	To address the problem of conflict between land use and site conservation.
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
NPW Regulation	National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
Site recording	The systematic process of collecting archaeological data for an archaeological investigation.
Site	A place where past human activity is identifiable.
Spit	A unit of archaeological excavation with an arbitrary assigned measurement of depth and extent.
Survey coverage	A graphic and statistical representation of how much of an impact area was actually surveyed and therefore assessed.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project background and aims

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by Concrete Recyclers to prepare a Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) for the proposed Minto Waste and Resource Recovery Facility at 7 Montore Road, Minto NSW. This report is required as part of an appendix to an Environment Impact Statement (EIS).

The aim of this assessment is to identify and assess the heritage significance of listed items within the Subject Area in order to assess the impacts of the proposed development of the resource recovery facility on nearby heritage items. The design methods for the proposed resource recovery facility were provided by Concrete Recyclers and have been assessed in accordance with the *Statements of Heritage Impact* guidelines published by the NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning (1996, revised 2002), originally published as part of the *NSW Heritage Manual*.

1.2 Subject Area location

The Subject Area is located at 7 Montore Road, Minto NSW (Lot 52 DP 618900). Minto is approximately 38 km south west of Sydney CBD within the boundaries of Campbelltown Local Government Area. The location and extent of the Subject Area is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

1.3 Proposed development

Concrete Recyclers propose to construct a resource recovery facility that could process up to 450,000 tonnes per year of construction and demolition waste. The proposed facility would receive concrete, brick, asphalt, sandstone and sand from the building and construction industry. The proposed works will involve the construction of:

- An office and lunchroom, two (2) toilet blocks, a staff carpark and a stockpile wall located on the northern boundary;
- A stockpile wall, pugmill plant and a crushed material stockpile (located on western boundary);
- A concrete crushing plant;
- Sand washing plant and filter press located on the southern boundary;
- Weigh bridge, office, rainwater tanks, truck wheel washers on exit lanes and a 6 m fence around the entire site; and

Detailed description of the proposed development is provided as Part 2 of the EIS.

1.4 Methods

This assessment has been prepared with reference to the *Statements of Heritage Impact* guidelines published by the NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning (1996, revised 2002).

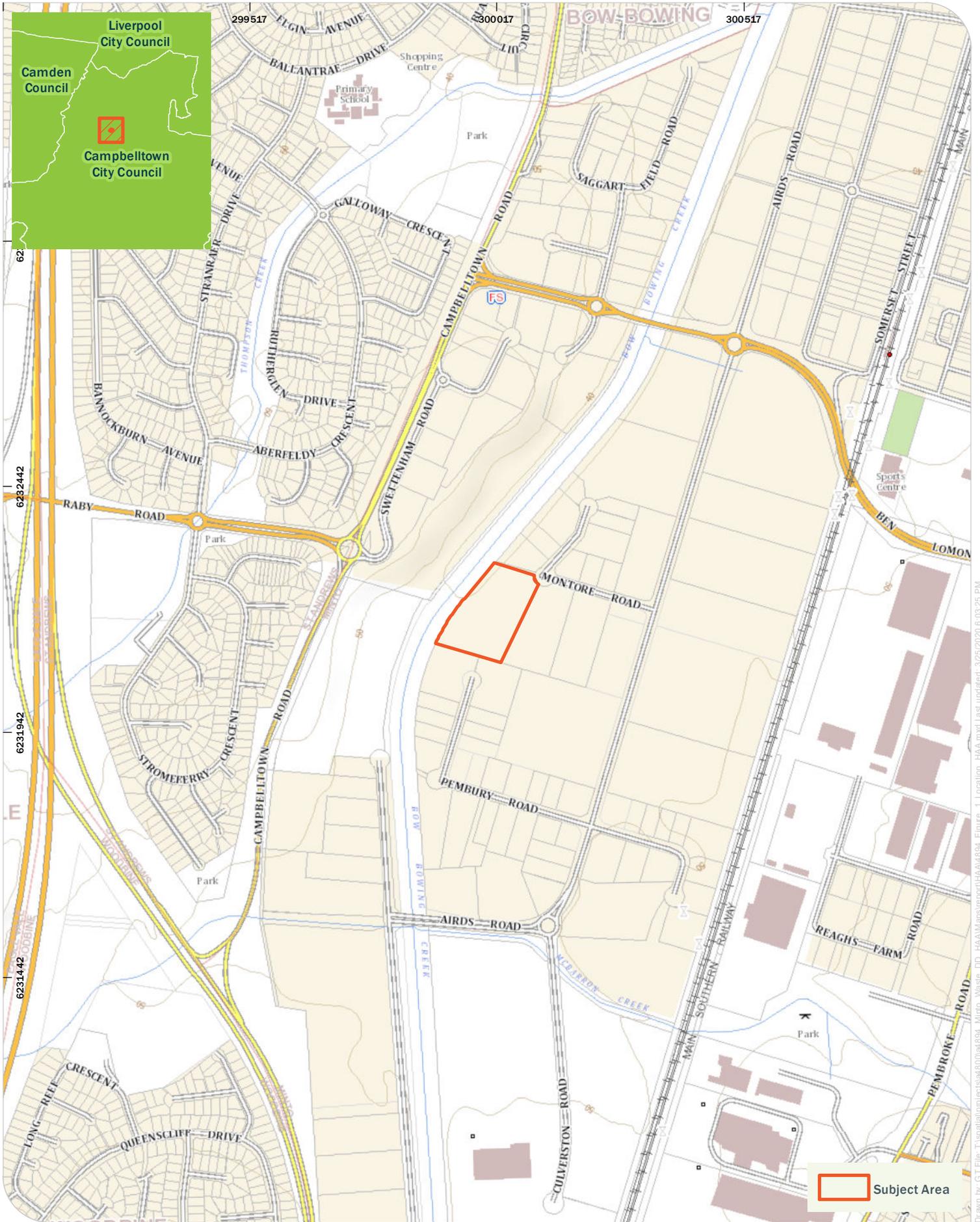
Table 1: Assessment requirements and objectives

Objectives:	Addressed in:
• Searches of local, state and national heritage registers and planning instruments	Section 2
• Limited background historical research to understand the past land use and heritage values of the proposed development area	Section 3
• Assessment of significance of heritage items in close proximity to the Subject Area	Section 4

Objectives:	Addressed in:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline of proposed works and Impact assessment 	Section 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any identified impacts of the proposed development and conclusion 	Section 6

1.5 Authorship and acknowledgements

This report has been prepared by Jessica Cuskelly (Heritage Consultant, Niche) and reviewed by Joshua Madden (Team Leader – Historical Heritage, Niche).



Subject Area



Location Map
Minto Waste and Resources Recovery Centre - Historical Archaeological Assessment

Niche PM: Clare Anderson
 Niche Proj. #: 4894
 Client: Concrete Recyclers

Figure 1



- Footprint
- Subject Area
- Perennial Stream

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Niche PM: Joshua Madden
 Niche Proj. #: 4894
 Client: Concrete Recyclers

Location of the Subject Area
 Minto Waste and Resources Recovery Centre -
 Historical Archaeological Assessment

Figure 2

2. Regulatory and assessment framework

2.1 Introduction

This section provides a summary of relevant legislation and associated planning instruments designed to protect and conserve significant heritage items and their values.

2.2 Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

The NSW *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process and requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on heritage items. The EP&A Act also requires that local governments prepare planning instruments [such as Local Environmental Plans] in accordance with the principles of the legislation to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

The *State Environmental Planning Policy* (State and Regional Development) 2011 identifies development that would be considered State Significant Development, State Significant Infrastructure and critical State Significant Infrastructure and has created two approval pathways:

- State Significant Development, e.g. mining, petroleum (oil, and gas), intensive livestock agriculture, chemical, manufacturing, waste and resource management facilities and other industries; and
- State Significant Infrastructure, e.g. road and rail infrastructure, water storage or water treatment facilities.

Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were issued for the project (SSD 5339) on the 11 July 2017.

The SEARs required an assessment of non-Aboriginal heritage. No specific policies or methodologies were listed for heritage in the assessment. No department specific assessment requirements were issued for heritage by the Office of Environment and Heritage.

In addition to the above, a number of statutory controls remain in affect as outlined below.

2.3 Commonwealth and National legislation

2.3.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) is the Australian Government's central piece of environmental legislation. It provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. Under the EPBC Act, protected heritage items of significance are listed on the National Heritage List (NHL) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). The NHL provides protection to places of cultural significance to the nation of Australia, while the CHL comprises natural, Aboriginal and historic heritage places owned and controlled by the Commonwealth. These lists can be searched online via the Australian Heritage Database, which also includes places on the Register of the National Estate (RNE) which was closed in 2007 but is maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive and educational resource.

There are no items within the Subject Area.

2.4 State legislation

2.4.1 Heritage Act 1977

Archaeological features and deposits are afforded statutory protection by the ‘relics provisions’ of the Act. A relic is defined as “any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of State or local heritage significance”. Land disturbance or excavation that will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed is prohibited under the provisions of the Act, unless carried out in accordance with a permit issued under s140 or s139 of the Act.

There are no items within the Subject Area.

A search of the SHR found two items that have State heritage significance within close proximity to the Subject Area:

- Stone Cottage (Item ID#01388)
- ‘Hollylea’ and former Plough Inn (Item ID#00343)

2.4.1.1 State Heritage and Conservation (s.170) registers

Under s170 of the Heritage Act 1977, NSW government agencies are required to maintain a register of heritage assets under their control or ownership. Each government agency is responsible for ensuring that the items entered on its register under s.170 are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles. Items listed on s170 Heritage and Conservation Registers are listed on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI).

There are no items within the Subject Area.

Searches of the relevant s170 registers found the following items within close proximity to the Subject Area:

- Keira Villa.
- Minto (Bow Bowling Ck) Underbridge.
- Stone Cottage.

2.5 Local government planning instruments

2.5.1 Local Environmental Plan

Each LGA is required to create and maintain a Local Environmental Plan (LEP) that identifies and conserves Aboriginal and historical heritage items. These items are protected under the EP&A Act.

Heritage items within the Campbelltown LGA are listed in Schedule 5 of the Campbelltown LEP 2015. These items are subject to the planning controls and provisions set out in Clause 5.10 (Heritage Conservation) of the LEP, which states that Council may, before granting consent to any development on land on which a heritage item is located, or on land that is within the vicinity of land on which a heritage item is located, require a heritage management document be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item concerned.

There are no items within the Subject Area.

There are several items listed on the LEP within close proximity to the Subject Area:

- Milestone XXX (Item ID#188)
- Milestone XXXI (Item ID#189)

The location of all nearby heritage items is shown in Figure 3 below.



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Niche PM: Clare Anderson
 Niche Proj. #: 4894
 Client: Concrete Recyclers

Location of AHIMS Sites and Heritage Items
 Minto Waste and Resources Recovery Centre -
 Historical Archaeological Assessment

Figure 3

3. Historical context

3.1 Preamble

This section present a brief summary of historical development of the Subject Area and Minto more broadly.

3.2 Early history of Campbelltown

In 1809, 34 settlers had received land grants in the newly named Minto district (named after Lord Minto, the Governor- General of India) to the north of Campbelltown. Many of these early settlers were Irish, including surveyor James Meehan, who allocated himself a large portion of land (now Macquarie Fields). As the district became more closely settled, a town was needed further south than Liverpool. On 1 December 1820, Governor Macquarie laid the foundations for the township of Campbelltown. Meehan had reserved the town site in 1815 when he surveyed the road from Liverpool to Appin (Paul Davies Pty Ltd. 2009:15). From 1820 to 1827 land within Campbelltown was surveyed with Robert Hoddle. In 1820 Campbelltown was formally established on 1 December 1820, and named in honour of Mrs Elizabeth Macquarie's maiden name of Campbell. By 1826, the town plan was formalised. The initial Land grants were allocated in 1827 but were not occupied until 1831.

3.3 Transportation

In October 1811, Macquarie proposed the construction of a road from Sydney to Liverpool. By 1814, the road had been constructed and soon extended to Appin. It was little more than a dirt track but was to become an important communication road for the area.

Heritage items such as Menangle House, the Plough Inn, Old Doyle's Railway Hotel sprung up as a result of the roads construction and were associated with early roads, fords and bridges (Paul Davies Pty Ltd. 2009:29).

3.4 Agriculture and Pastoralism

The small land grants in the district surrounding Campbelltown engaged mainly in mixed farming, cropping and the grazing of primarily sheep and cattle with much of the produce sent to the Sydney markets. Agricultural activity in the area regularly suffered from disease, market fluctuations, competition and lack of water, along with many small holdings struggled to survive.

3.5 Development of Minto

The name Minto originally applied to an extensive district south-west of Parramatta, west of the Georges River and north of Appin. Military officers, who had deposed Governor Bligh in 1808, began making land grants to increase the agricultural productivity of the struggling colony. Under the government of Macquarie William Redfern, ex-convict surgeon was granted 320 hectares of land in the region. Redfern called his country estate Campbellfield as a compliment to Mrs Macquarie whose maiden name was Campbell. His land covered much of the future Campbelltown suburb of Minto (DOS 2008).

Under Redfern and his wife Sarah, vineyards and sheep farms prospered on the Campbellfield estate. After Redfern died in 1833, Campbellfield began to fall in to disrepair and after an unsuccessful attempt to sell of allotments in 1843, the estate trustees simply leased out the land for rough grazing. In the 1870s, Campbellfield's railway station opened, connecting local primary producers with wider markets. In 1882, the station was renamed Minto with nearby land subdivided and becoming the nucleus of Minto village. For decades Minto remained a village, home to dairy farmers, orchardists, vigneron and local tradespeople. Like many rural communities, Minto was relatively resilient during the 1930s depression.

In the 1950s Minto had a population of just over 500, but was overtaken by post-war plans to move industry and population to Sydney's west. Successive schemes designated Campbelltown as a growth centre. From 1970, sewage works, rail electrification and the construction of the Liverpool-Minto freeway opened up the district. Local employment was encouraged with the development of an industrial estate at Minto (DOS 2008).

3.6 Nearby heritage items

The following section provide a background to nearby items within the vicinity of the Subject Area.

3.6.1 Milestones Group

Campbelltown Road has provided the main link between Sydney and Campbelltown since the earliest settlement in the area. Of the ten (10) milestones the Campbelltown area, six (6) were found (20.10.93) in various conditions (Milestones). Previous heritage studies have identified the milestones as having Historical and Group significance and gave an indication of distance between towns.

3.6.2 Minto (Bow Bowing Ck) Underbridge

The original single-track railway from Granville to Liverpool (part of the Main South line to Goulburn) was completed in 1857 and had timber beam bridges. By the 1880s, the volume of traffic was sufficient to justify an upgrade and duplication of the line. Commissioner Eddy was appointed in 1888 and embarked on major upgrades of the railways, including the extensive duplication works. The work was undertaken by the newly constituted NSWGR following the 1888 separation of new railway construction, which remained with the Public Works Department, from general railway operation of the existing system.

The depression of the 1890s resulted in cost-cutting for construction of rail infrastructure, which included the increased use of local materials rather than expensive imported iron. The Sydney region has extensive deposits of Wianamatta clay, ideal for making bricks. As a result, all of the major bridge arches were rebuilt using these locally produced bricks. The practice of brick arch underbridge construction continued until the 1920s, prolonged because of the First World War. The construction of the Bow Bowing Creek Underbridge was typical of this practice.

The Minto Underbridge is a 9-span arch bridge supported by intermediate brick piers and brick abutments at each end. Measured between the inside faces of the piers, the spans are approximately 7.34m. The arches are semi-circular in elevation, with brick impost courses at the junction of arch and pier.

3.6.3 Stone Cottage (Item ID #01388)

The cottage is believed to have been used for farm hands working at Campbellfield for Dr William Redfern. Dr Redfern lived at Campbellfield from about 1818-1828. During its history, one vendor of the property is recorded as W.L.M. Redfern, Dr Redfern's son.

The house was purchased by Mr & Mrs Briggs in 1949 with 22 1/2 acres. Prior to that it had not been occupied for about ten years (OEH 1999)

3.6.4 Holylea and former Plough Inn (Item ID #00343)

The Plough Inn was a single storey inn of three rooms built between 1816 and 1821 on land purchased by William Ray (former convict). By c. 1900 the site was operating as a private boarding school and by c.1914 a private residence.

By c. 1830 a two storey sandstock brick residence was built as the main accommodation building for the inn (Holly Lea). By 1922 Arthur Payten owned and lived in the building.



Plate 1: Extract from William Henry Wells' 1848 map of the Country of Cumberland showing the land grants in the Campbelltown area (Paul Davies 2011: 14)

4. Assessment of significance

The NSW Heritage Manual guideline, ‘Assessing Heritage Significance’ (NSW Heritage Office 2001) provides the framework for the following significance assessment and Statement of Significance. These guidelines incorporate the seven aspects of cultural heritage value identified in the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013 (Burra Charter) into a framework currently accepted by the NSW Heritage Council.

4.1 Significance assessment

As outlined in Section 2, there are no items of heritage significance located within the subject Area. However, searches of the relevant databases identified a number of heritage listed items nearby. This Section presents a summary of the assessment of significance for each of the items identified within close proximity to the Subject Area (derived from the individual SHI).

4.1.1 Milestone XXX and XXXI

The statement of significance has been adapted from the State Heritage Inventory entry for Milestone XXX and XXI.

Of historical significance as one of seven extant sandstone milestones (of an original group of 10) placed along Campbelltown Road between Campbelltown and Denham Court at 1 mile intervals in 1854 by order of the Commissioners of the Roads Trust. The milestones are of historical significance as physical evidence of the 1850s road network in Campbelltown and mid-19th Century road administration, and are features which once formed an integral part of the State's early road networks. The milestones are historically associated with the surveyor's obelisks originally located at Campbelltown and in Macquarie Place, Sydney (which is extant). The milestones are of aesthetic/technical significance as examples of mid-19th century stone masonry. The milestones are now rare in the state, particularly as a group of extant milestones following an early road alignment.

4.1.2 Minto (Bow Bowling Ck) Underbridge

The statement of significance has been adapted from the State Heritage Inventory entry for Minto (Bow Bowling Ck) Underbridge.

The Minto Underbridge is significant as an early structure from the first major use of brick arch construction within the NSW rail network using output from local brickworks, for the duplication of existing lines. The use of locally produced brick was a consequence of the economic depression of the 1890s, and reflected wider economic and social issues that played an important role in the state's history. The bridge is a good and early example of brick arch railway viaduct construction and is representative of the development and expansion of transport infrastructure in the Campbelltown district during the 19th century. It is of high integrity, retaining its original fabric in a good condition, and has aesthetic significance as an archetypal brick arch rail viaduct and a remnant of the local 19th century landscape. The aesthetic significance of the underbridge has been impacted by the recent construction of the Southern Freight Line directly to the north of the underbridge.

4.1.3 Stone Cottage

The statement of significance has been adapted from the State Heritage Inventory entry for Stone Cottage.

An early stone cottage (c.1830s) of high significance for its association with the use of convict labour in the settlement and the agricultural development of the Macarthur Region. The cottage allows a rare insight

into the relationship between convict labourers and overseas and their role in establishing a reliable food source for the colony.

5. Heritage impact assessment

5.1 Proposed Works

Concrete Recyclers propose to construct a resource recovery facility that could process up to 450,000 tonnes per year of construction and demolition waste. The proposed facility would receive concrete, brick, asphalt, sandstone and sand from the building and construction industry.

The proposed works will involve the construction of:

- An office and lunchroom, two (2) toilet blocks, a staff carpark and a stockpile wall located on the northern boundary;
- A stockpile wall, pugmill plant and a crushed material stockpile (located on western boundary);
- A concrete crushing plant;
- Sand washing plant and filter press located on the southern boundary;
- Weigh bridge, office, rainwater tanks, truck wheel washers on exit lanes and a 6 m fence around the entire site; and
- The construction of a concrete and brick crushing plant.

5.2 Past land use and disturbance

Historical aerial comparisons from 1961 to 2002 (Figure 4, Table 1) were assessed and compared with Google Earth mapping up to 2019 to ascertain the level of historical disturbance within the Subject Area.

Table 2: Aerial photograph comparisons of the Subject Area

Year	Description of disturbance
1961	The image is low resolution black and white image. The general area has no vegetation, potentially due to previous clearing events.
1975	The image is of a poor resolution black and white image. Bow Bowing Creek appears to have been modified.
1988	Moderate resolution colour image. Limited vegetation along western proportion of Subject Area and disbursed vegetation throughout. Evidence of industrial activity on the eastern adjoining property.
2002	Moderate resolution colour image. Lined channel present for Bow Bowing Creek. Industrial activities present along the eastern and southern extent of the Subject Area.
2006	High resolution colour image. Subject Area has not been developed however is clear of vegetation. A line of scrubs line the western edge of the Subject Area. The area surrounding the Subject Area in all directions is an industrial area.
2007	High resolution colour image. No significant changes.
2009	High resolution colour image. No significant changes.
2011	High resolution colour image. No significant changes.
2012	High resolution colour image. The northern section of the Subject Area was converted into an industrial area. The concreted area contains large industrial building, storage containers and parking.
2013	High resolution colour image. The Subject Area has been cleared through extensive earthworks for industrial activities.
2014	High resolution colour image. The northern section of the Subject Area has been concreted into an industrial area with large shipping containers.
2014	High resolution colour image. No significant changes.

2015	High resolution colour image. All shipping containers have been removed from the northern section of the Subject Area. Industrial shipping containers are located sparingly on the southern section of the Subject Area.
2016	High resolution colour image. No significant changes. Access soil heap has been cleared and levelled.

The Subject Area has gone through an extensive stage of ground surface clearing and earthworks, significantly in 2013 and likely prior to 1961. The surrounding area has changed significantly with the development of industries within the local area. It is highly unlikely that historical archaeological resources have survived within the Subject Area.



Plate 2: Historic aerial imagery of Subject Area in 2013 showing extensive land disturbance (Source: Concrete Recyclers)

5.3 Construction Impacts

Ground disturbance and excavation at the Subject Area include:

- Deep ground excavation and vegetation clearing along the western section of the Subject Area; and
- Clearing of ground surface and the installation of geotextile inlet filter and shaker pad (cattle grid).

5.4 Potential Archaeological Impacts

The current ground disturbance works, have limited potential to expose archaeological remains within the Subject Area. The nature of the Subject Area as seen through the historical aerials, presents an area that

has been subject to mass landform modifications and soil stripping in 2013 with the nearby the Bow Bowing Creek modified into a concrete lined channel prior to 2002.

The proposed works for the Minto Waste and Resource Recovery Facility would have a significant ground disturbance, however due to past landform and cutting disturbances no constraints were found during the desktop analysis.

5.5 Direct impacts to heritage items

There are no heritage listed items located within the Subject Area, nor were any unlisted heritage items identified during historical research. As such, this desktop assessment has found that there are no direct impacts to any heritage listed items.

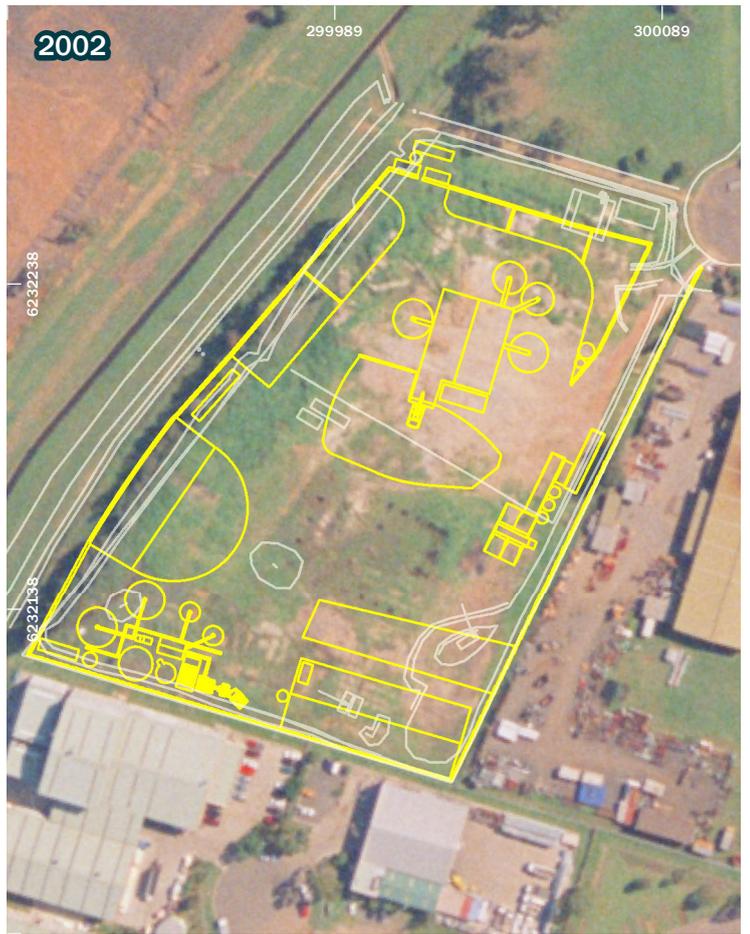
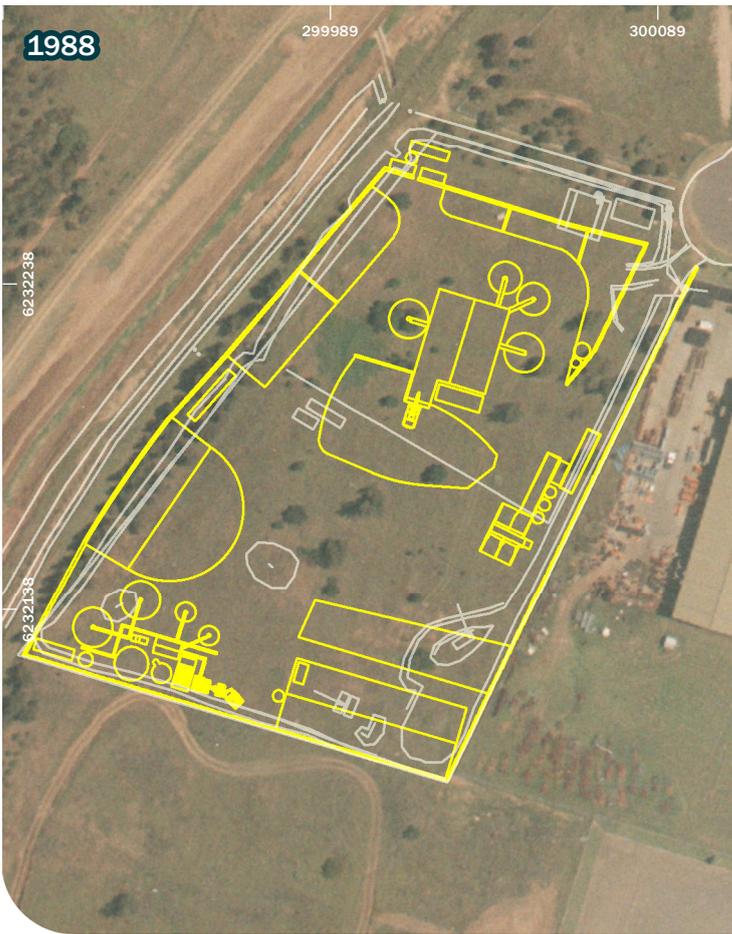
Similarly, no identified potential areas of significant archaeological relics have been identified within the Subject Area. Consequently, any physical development at the Subject Area would not result in any impacts to significant archaeological relics.

5.6 Indirect (visual) impacts to heritage items

Due to the distance of the nearby heritage items there are no unobstructed sight lines between the proposed works and the following four (4) heritage items.

- Milestone XXX (Item ID#I88)
- Milestone XXXI (Item ID#I89)
- Minto (Bow Bowing Creek) Underbridge (s.170)
- Holylea and former Plough Inn (Item ID #00343)

Each of these items is considered significant in part because of their landscape and their heritage views and vistas which assist in preserving the early nineteenth century rural character of each item. However, as the Subject Area would not be visible from any of these items, and in particular the significant views within each site (associated with sightlines between nineteenth century structures and the pastoral landscape that surrounds them), the proposed development would not result in any impacts to these heritage items.



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 Client: Concrete Recyclers

Historic Aerials
Minto Waste and Resources Recovery Centre -
Historical Archaeological Assessment

Figure 4

6. Conclusions and recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of a desktop assessment and historical aerials the following conclusions are made.

- The Subject Area has had subsequent vegetation, landform and ground surface clearing.
- There are no listed heritage items located within the Subject Area.
- There are four (4) locally listed heritage items listed located more than 500 metres from the Subject Area:
 - Milestone XXX (Item ID#188)
 - Milestone XXXI (Item ID#189)
 - Minto (Bow Bowing Creek) Underbridge (s.170)
 - Holylea and former Plough Inn (Item ID #00343)
- There would be no indirect (visual) heritage impacts on these items from the proposed development

Table 3: Recommendations

Recommendations	
	Further investigation and assessment
1.	No further assessment is required.
	Historical Archaeological Assessment
2.	If the scope of works are to change, this impact assessment, conclusion and recommendations of this report should be reviewed and amended.
	General
3.	In the event that historical archaeological relics are unexpectedly exposed during any future ground excavation, ground disturbing works should stop in the affected area and a suitably qualified historical archaeologist be engaged to assess the extent, condition and likely significance of the remains. Depending on the significance of the relics, notification of the discovery may be required in accordance with S.146 of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> and further approval may be required if impacts are proposed

References

Dictionary of Sydney 2008. [Online] <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/minto>

Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2011. Campbelltown Local Government Area Heritage Review for Campbelltown City Council. V1.

State and Regional Development State Environmental Planning Policy 2011.

Heritage items in Campbelltown: <file:///H:/Downloads/Milestones.pdf>

Contact Us

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Sydney
Illawarra
Central Coast
Newcastle
Mudgee
Port Macquarie
Brisbane
Cairns



Our services

Ecology and biodiversity

Terrestrial
Freshwater
Marine and coastal
Research and monitoring
Wildlife Schools and training

Heritage management

Aboriginal heritage
Historical heritage
Conservation management
Community consultation
Archaeological, built and landscape values

Environmental management and approvals

Impact assessments
Development and activity approvals
Rehabilitation
Stakeholder consultation and facilitation
Project management

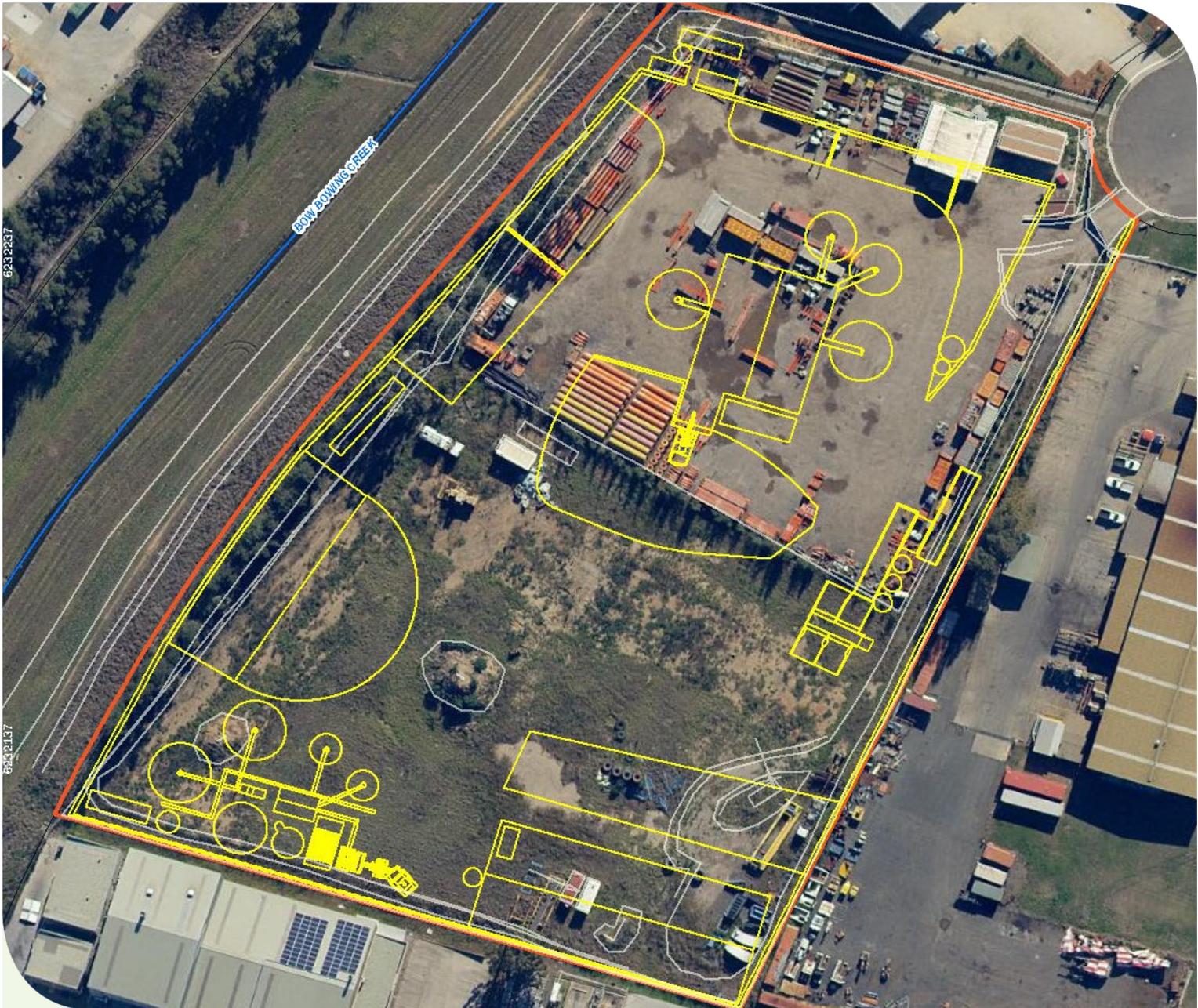
Environmental offsetting

Offset strategy and assessment (NSW, QLD, Commonwealth)
Accredited BAM assessors (NSW)
Biodiversity Stewardship Site Agreements (NSW)
Offset site establishment and management
Offset brokerage
Advanced Offset establishment (QLD)

Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment Minto Waste and Resources Recovery Centre Minto, NSW

Campbelltown Local Government Area
Prepared for Concrete Recyclers

Prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage | 26 March 2020



A leading independent specialist environmental and heritage consultancy

26 March 2020

Mr Brent Lawson
Concrete Recyclers
14 Thackeray Street
CAMELLIA NSW 2142

Dear Mr Lawson,

Re: Minto Waste and Resources Recovery – Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment

On the basis of this assessment, it is unlikely that Aboriginal objects have survived within the Subject Area due to the high level of disturbance and modification to the ground surface. The land modification practices associated with ground surface removal, and subsequent disturbance to Bow Bowing Creek has disrupted the ground surface to such an extent that the survival of Aboriginal objects is highly unlikely.

No Aboriginal heritage constraints were identified for the proposed activity and no further investigation or impact assessment is required in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*.

The proposed development has been defined as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Schedule 1 Section 23 of the *State and Regional Development State Environmental Planning Policy 2011*. The proposed works are assessed under Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act. The SEARs require the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to consider any impacts to Aboriginal heritage. The Minister for Planning is the consent authority for SSD applications and are assessed by the Department of Planning and Environment. It is required that:

- All site workers and contractors should be inducted to the area and informed of their obligations under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- In the unlikely event that any Aboriginal Objects are found, all activities with the potential to impact the objects must stop. A temporary fence is to be erected around the Aboriginal cultural heritage site, with a buffer zone of at least 10 metres around the known edge. An appropriately qualified archaeologist is to be engaged to assess the findings, and notification is provided to the BCD. Works should not proceed without advice from BCD or an appropriately qualified archaeologist.

- In the unlikely event that suspected human remains are encountered during construction, all work in the area that may cause further impact, must cease immediately and:
 - The location, including a 20 m curtilage, should be secured using barrier fencing to avoid further harm.
 - The NSW Police must be contacted immediately.
 - No further action is to be undertaken until the NSW Police provide written notification to Concrete Recyclers.
 - If the skeletal remains are identified as Aboriginal, Concrete Recyclers or their agent must contact: The Biodiversity and Conservation Division ((BCD), of the DPIE, previously known as the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)) Enviroline on 131 555; and representatives of the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs).
 - No works are to continue until the BCD provides written notification to the proponent or their Agent.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions, or would like to clarify details of this assessment.

Yours sincerely,



Wade Goldwyer
Heritage Consultant
Niche Environment and Heritage

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1. Introduction

1.1 The proponent

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by Concrete Recyclers to undertake a Preliminary Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment as part of an EIS to assess any potential of Aboriginal heritage within the Subject Area for proposed Waste and Resource Recovery Facility at 7 Montore Road, Minto (hereafter referred to as the 'Subject Area').

1.2 The Subject Area

1.2.1 Location

The Subject Area is located in an industrial area at 7 Montore Road, Minto, NSW, Lot 52 / DP 618900, within the Campbelltown Local Government Area (LGA) and the boundaries of the Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) (Figure 1, Figure 2). The Subject Area includes vehicle access and storage containers. The Subject Area is zoned IN1 – General Industrial, and is situated between Montore Road and Bow Bowling Creek.

1.3 The proposed activity

The proposed activity includes but is not limited to:

- The receipt and processing of materials and waste from the construction and building industries;
- The construction of:
 - an office and lunchroom, two (2) toilet blocks, a staff carpark and a stockpile wall located on the northern boundary.
 - A stockpile wall, pugmill plant and a crushed material stockpile (located on western boundary).
 - A concrete crushing plant.
 - Sand washing plant and filter press located on the southern boundary.
 - Weigh bridge, office, rainwater tanks, truck wheel washers on exit lanes and a 6 m fence around the entire site.
 - A concrete and brick crushing plant.

A full description of the proposed activity is presented in Part 2 of the Environmental Impact Statement for the project.

1.4 Statutory controls

The NSW Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process and requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on heritage items. The EP&A Act also requires that local governments prepare planning instruments [such as Local Environmental Plans] in accordance with the principles of the legislation to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

The *State Environmental Planning Policy* (State and Regional Development) 2011 identifies development that would be considered State Significant Development, State Significant Infrastructure and critical State Significant Infrastructure and has created two approval pathways:

- State Significant Development, e.g. mining, petroleum (oil, and gas), intensive livestock agriculture, chemical, manufacturing, waste and resource management facilities and other industries; and

- State Significant Infrastructure, e.g. road and rail infrastructure, water storage or water treatment facilities.

The SEARs required an assessment of Aboriginal heritage. No specific policies or methodologies were listed for heritage in the assessment. No department specific assessment requirements were issued for heritage by the Office of Environment and Heritage.

The *National Parks and Wildlife (NPW) Act*, administered by OEH, provides statutory protection for Aboriginal objects by making it illegal to harm Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places. The Act provides two tiers of offence against which individuals or corporations who harm Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places can be prosecuted. The NPW Act defines Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places:

Aboriginal object means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

Aboriginal place means any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84.

The highest tier offences are reserved for knowledgeable harm of Aboriginal objects or knowledgeable desecration of Aboriginal places. Second tier offences are strict liability offences—that is, offences regardless of whether or not the offender knows they are harming an Aboriginal object or desecrating and Aboriginal place—against which defences may be established under the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (NSW) (the ‘NPW Regulation’) (see below).

- Section 87 of the NPW Act establishes defences against prosecution under s.86 (1), (2) or (4). The defences are as follows:
 - An AHIP or SSD approval authorising the harm (s.87[1])
 - Exercising due diligence to establish Aboriginal objects will not be harmed (s.87[2])
Due diligence may be achieved by compliance with requirements set out in the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (the NPW Regulation) or a code of practice adopted or prescribed by the NPW Regulation (s.87[3])
 - Undertaking “low impact” activities as defined by the NPW Regulation (s.87 [4]).

In addition to the above, a number of statutory controls remain in affect after an SSD approval:

- Under Section 89A of the NPW Act, a person who is aware of the location of an Aboriginal object and does not, in the prescribed manner, notify the Secretary thereof within a reasonable time is guilty of an offence against this Act. This is unless the person believes on reasonable grounds that the Secretary is aware of the location of that Aboriginal object.
- Under section 85 of the NPW Act, the Chief Executive of the OEH (as the delegate of the Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet) is the authority for the proper care, preservation and protection of Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places in NSW. This legislative responsibility applies to Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places as defined under the NPW Act. The NPW Act allows the transfer of Aboriginal objects to an Aboriginal person or Aboriginal organisation for safekeeping. The person or organisation must enter into a care agreement with OEH. This process may be completed in conjunction with an AHIP.

The *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* sets out a process for individuals and organisations to follow to determine whether an Aboriginal object will be harmed by an activity (Figure 3).

1.5 Objectives

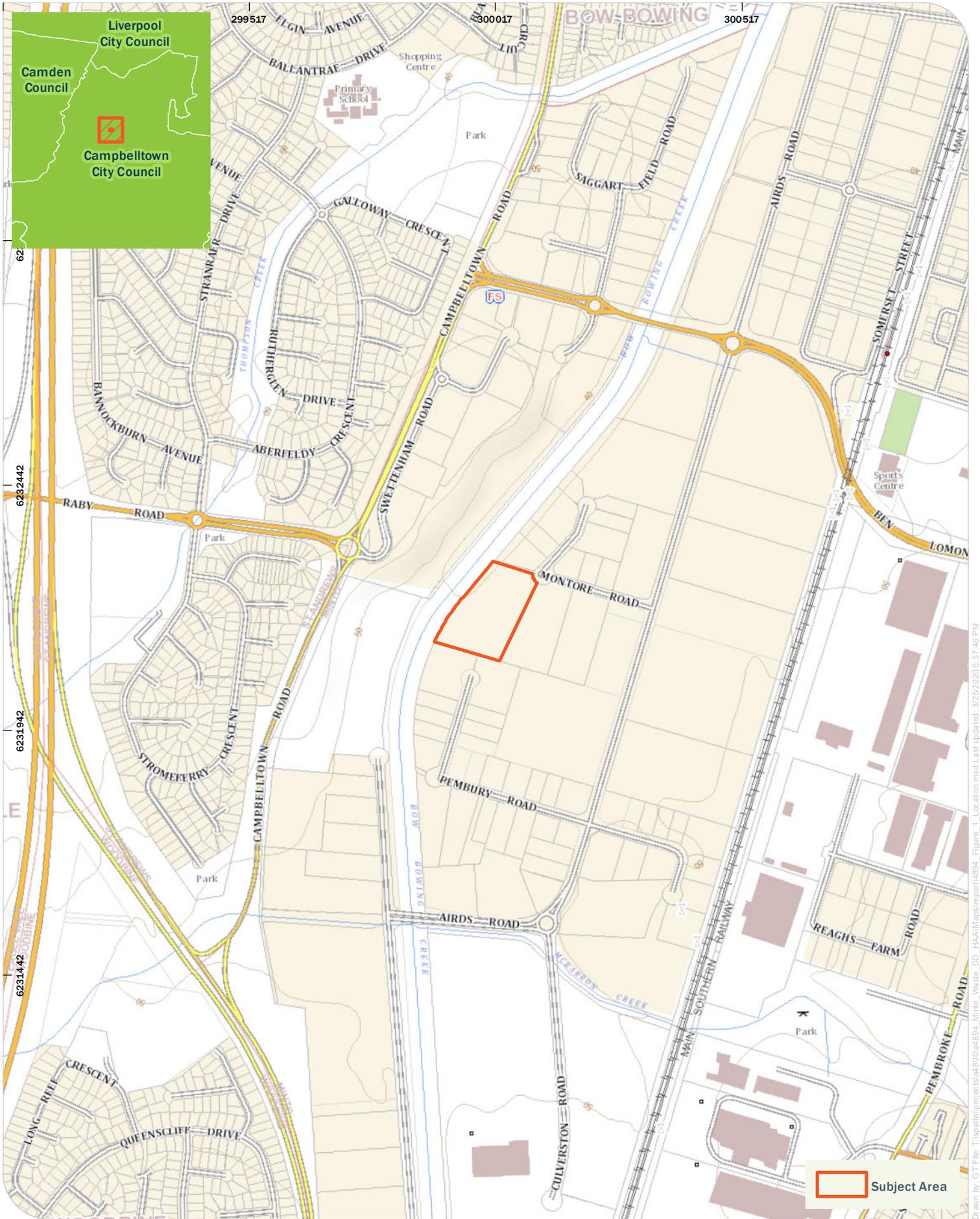
The aim of the assessment was to assess whether Aboriginal Objects and/or Places are present or are likely to occur within or in close proximity to the Subject Area and/or places are and if those Aboriginal Objects and/or places may be harmed by the proposed works and if further investigation is required.

1.6 Assessment methodology

Owing to the extensive earthworks pre-existing within the Subject Area, Niche Environment and Heritage's brief for the assessment was to complete a desktop assessment of Aboriginal heritage in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*.

This assessment follows the process outlined in Figure 3 (Section 2).

Consultation with the Aboriginal community was not undertaken as part of this assessment.



 Subject Area



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 Niche Proj. #: 4894
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Location Map
 Minto Waste and Resources Recovery Centre -
 Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment

Figure 1



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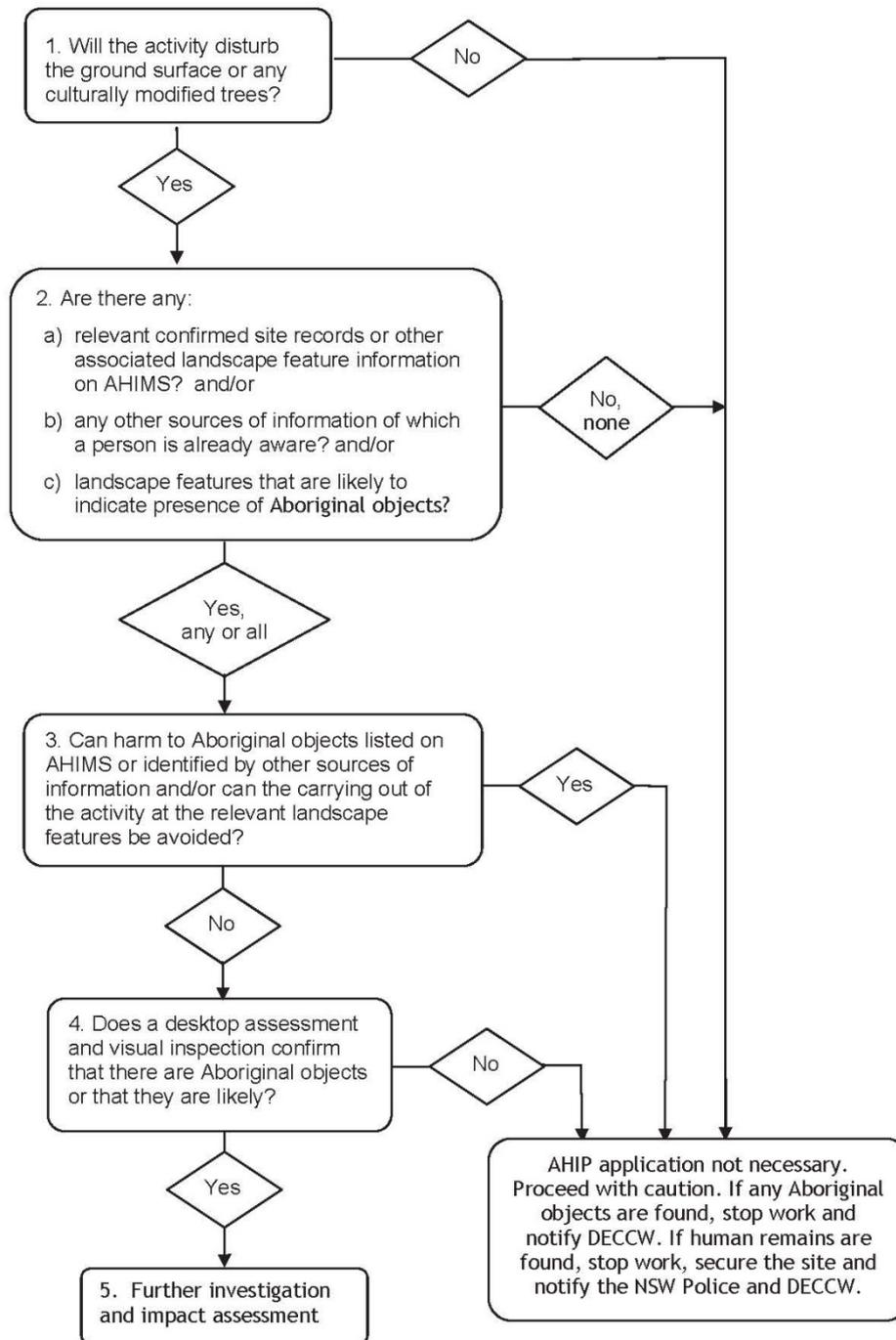


Figure 3: The due diligence assessment process

2. Environmental Context

2.1 Topography, Landforms and Hydrology

The Subject Area is located within the Campbelltown Local Government Area. The area surrounding the Subject Area largely comprises of industrial facilities (IN1 – General Industrial). Bow Bowing Creek, a concrete lined channel is located directly west of the Subject Area. The McBarron Creek (non-perennial) is located approximately 600 m south of the Subject Area and the Thomson Creek (non-perennial) located approximately 650 m to the west.

The site is flat, as a result of previous clearing and site levelling. The northern section of the Subject Area has been compacted with imported material to convert into industrial storage and a car park. There are no mature trees and non-remnant vegetation is restricted to the western boundary of the Subject Area.

2.2 Geology and soils

The natural landscape of the Campbelltown LGA is characterised by Hawkesbury Sandstone, the Wianamatta Shale Group, Alluvium deposits and Pots Hill/Razorback Sandstone. While the Subject Area falls within the South Creek alluvial soil landscape, a soil landscape associated with Aboriginal Objects, the soil profiles within the Subject Area have been extensively disturbed (see Section 2.4).

2.3 Vegetation

Woodland vegetation characterised the area prior to colonial times. Vegetation, prior to urban development, consisted of scattered trees and areas of dense woodland towards to the east and in parts south of Campbelltown. Due to previous site clearing and levelling there is no remnant vegetation. Grass covers much of the southern section of the Subject Area.

2.4 Past land use and disturbance

Historical aerial comparisons from 1961 to 2002 (Figure 5, Table 1) were assessed and compared with Google Earth mapping up to 2019 to ascertain the level of historical disturbance within the Subject Area.

Table 1: Aerial photograph comparisons of the Subject Area

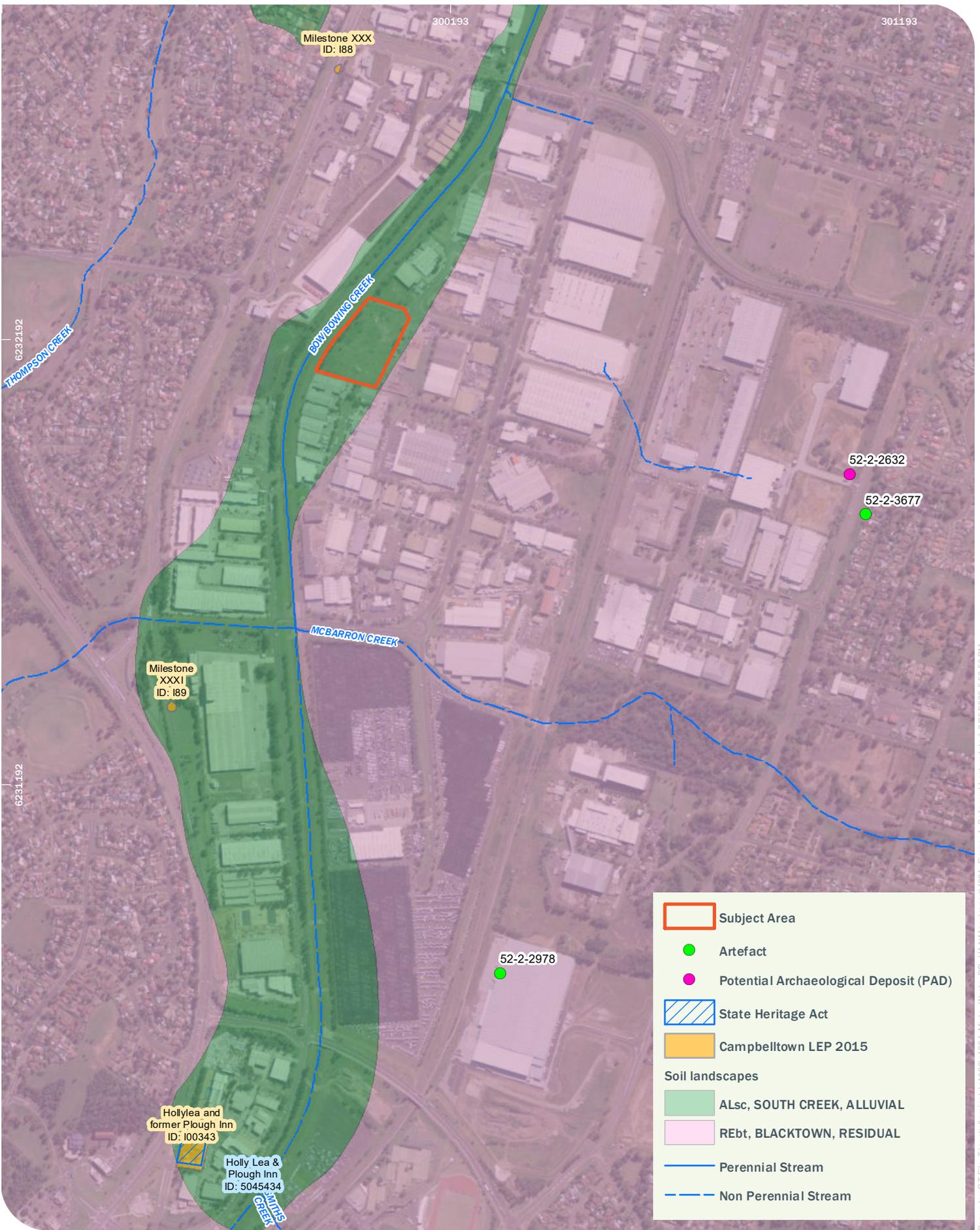
Year	Description of disturbance
1961	The image is low resolution black and white image. The general area has no vegetation, potentially due to previous clearing events.
1975	The image is of a poor resolution black and white image. Bow Bowing Creek appears to have been modified.
1988	Moderate resolution colour image. Limited vegetation along western proportion of Subject Area and disbursed vegetation throughout. Evidence of industrial activity on the eastern adjoining property.
2002	Moderate resolution colour image. Lined channel present for Bow Bowing Creek. Industrial activities present along the eastern and southern extent of the Subject Area.
2006	High resolution colour image. Subject Area has not been developed however is clear of vegetation. A line of scrubs line the western edge of the Subject Area. The area surrounding the Subject Area in all directions is an industrial area.
2007	High resolution colour image. No significant changes.
2009	High resolution colour image. No significant changes.
2011	High resolution colour image. No significant changes.
2012	High resolution colour image. The northern section of the Subject Area was converted into an industrial area. The concreted area contains large industrial building, storage containers and parking.

Year	Description of disturbance
2013	High resolution colour image. The Subject Area has been cleared through extensive earthworks for industrial activities.
2014	High resolution colour image. The northern section of the Subject Area has been concreted into an industrial area with large shipping containers.
2014	High resolution colour image. No significant changes.
2015	High resolution colour image. All shipping containers have been removed from the northern section of the Subject Area. Industrial shipping containers are located sparingly on the southern section of the Subject Area.
2016	High resolution colour image. No significant changes. Access soil heap has been cleared and levelled.

The Subject Area has gone through an extensive stage of ground surface clearing and earthworks, significantly in 2013 and likely prior to 1961. The surrounding area has changed significantly with the development of industries within area. It is highly unlikely that Aboriginal objects have survived within the Subject Area.



Plate 1: Historic aerial imagery of Subject Area in 2013 showing extensive land disturbance (Source: Concrete Recyclers)



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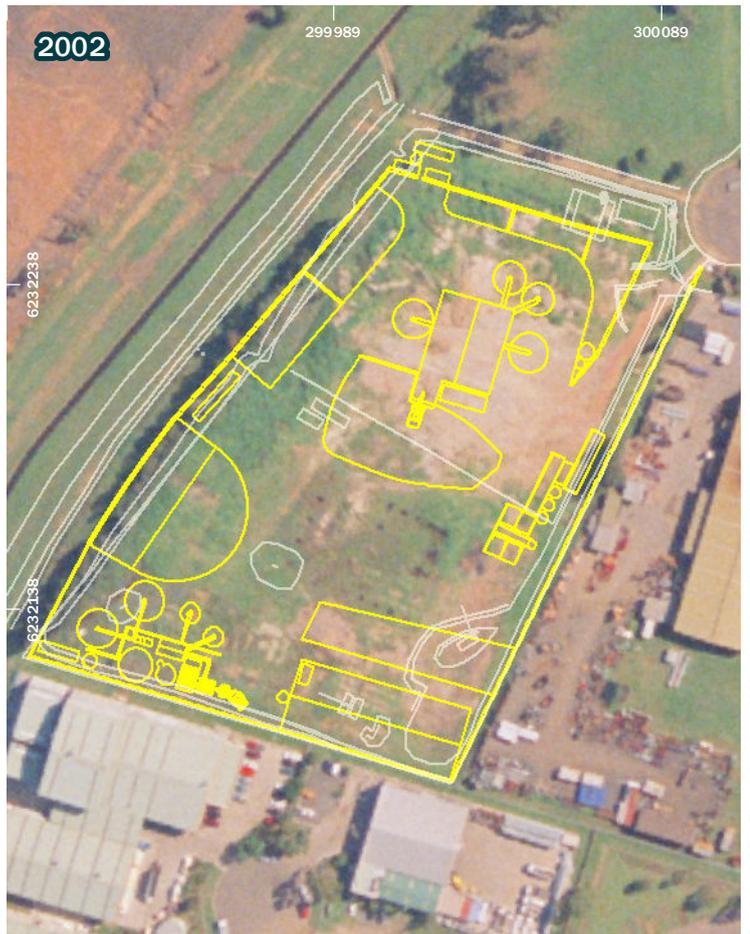


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Soil landscapes and hydrology in the local area
 Minto Waste and Resources Recovery Centre -
 Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment

Figure 4

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 Niche Proj. #: 4894
 Client: Concrete Recyclers

Historic Aerials
 Minto Waste and Resources Recovery Centre -
 Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment

Figure 5

3. Previous archaeological work

3.1 Heritage Registers

3.1.1 AHIMS

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was conducted on the 10 March 2020 (AHIMS Client Service ID #490052) over a 3 km² area centred on the Subject Area. No Aboriginal sites were recorded within 200 m of the Subject Area.

Within the wider local area, Artefact(s) (n=2) and Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) (n=1) were the common and all Aboriginal site features within the AHIMS register. A total of three (3) registered Aboriginal sites were located within the wider area. The closest sites were approximately over 1.2 km from the Subject Area.

It must be noted that care should be taken when using the AHIMS database to reach conclusions about site prevalence or distribution. The distribution of registered sites does not reflect patterns of occupation, but rather is often indicative of survey coverage and conditions.

Table 2: Summary of AHIMS site features within 3 km² of the Subject Area

Site features	Total
Artefact (isolated)	2
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) and Artefact	1
Total	3

3.1.2 Other heritage registers

Searches of the Australian World Heritage Database, the Commonwealth Heritage List, National Heritage List, State Heritage Register, State Heritage Inventory, the Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan (LEP) (2015) and the Campbelltown Control Plan (DCP) were conducted on the 27 February 2019.

The searches concluded that there are no recorded historic or Aboriginal heritage items within the Subject Area and that the Subject Area does not fall within the visual catchment of any nearby heritage items. The closest LEP heritage item is approximately 450 m (Milestone XXXI Item ID#I89) away from the Subject Area.

Table 3: Listed heritage items in proximity to the Subject Area

Heritage Register	Items in the Subject Area	Items nearby to the Subject Area
Australian World Heritage Database	-	-
Commonwealth Heritage List	-	-
National Heritage List	-	-
State Heritage Register	-	'Hollylea' and former Plough Inn (Item ID#00343)
State Heritage Inventory	-	-
Schedule 5 of the LEP	-	Milestone XXXI Item ID#I89 Milestone XXX (Item ID#188)
Development Control Plan	-	-

3.2 Previous heritage assessments within or relevant to the Subject Area

The Subject Area is located within a built-up industrial area. The Subject Area has not previously been assessed for Aboriginal heritage values.

Table 4: Snapshot of archaeological studies in the region

Assessment author and year	Summary of assessment
Australian Museum Business Services (1997)	<i>Cumberland Plain Regional Archaeological Study: Stage 1</i> This assessment presents the results of a comprehensive investigation into the spatial distribution and mapping of Aboriginal archaeological resources in the Cumberland Plain. Objectives of the report were to critically assess the planning framework and investigate how it could be better utilised to fulfil the aims of effective heritage management and finally to address the identification of silcrete artefacts. The investigation is particularly concerned of the effectiveness of previous investigations and their contribution to the understanding of the archaeological resources of the Cumberland Plain.
Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management (2007)	<i>Archaeological Investigation of the Turner Road and Oran Park Precincts within the South West Growth Centre, Camden, NSW</i> This report contained a detailed history of the Camden and Cowpastures areas. It also discussed the likely local sources for silcrete as a raw material. This report provides a predictive model using the size and permanence of waterways is possible to make general predictions about Aboriginal site locations and also inferences can be made of the intensity and nature of those sites. In the stream classification system waterways are given an order according to the number of additional tributaries associated with each waterway. This system provides a measure of system complexity and this complexity is correlated with the size, frequency and complexity of associated Aboriginal sites.
Australian Museum (2008)	<i>El Caballo Blanco & Gledswood, NSW: Rezoning Aboriginal Heritage Assessment</i> This assessment was prepared to input into the draft Local Environment Study and Local Environmental Plan for the land formerly known as 'Central hills', Camden. Located in close proximity to the current Subject Area, the report identified eleven new sites (seven open camp sites or isolated finds, and four PADs) of varying levels of disturbance and of generally moderate significance. It was recommended that avoidance be the preferred management policy for the new sites where possible.
Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2007.	This assessment was undertaken across four areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity within the Spring Farm Urban Release Area. The test excavations sampled only the areas of Aboriginal sensitivity that were identified during the initial assessment of the Spring Farm Urban Release Area (Dallas & Irish 2002), and the more recent updated and refined assessment (2007). These areas comprise elevated, relatively level, undisturbed ground (spurs and low rises) above watercourses (Dallas & Irish 2002:22). The excavation resulted in the recovery of 66 stone pieces, 22 of which were identified as being stone artefacts (Dallas 2007:37). Artefact raw materials recovered from each of the sites pit / trenches included silcrete, quartz, quartzite, fine grained siliceous and tuff.
Jo McDonald 2010	<i>Archaeological Test Excavations at SFPAD5 (45-2-3780), Spring Farm</i> SFPAD5 located in an area of transition between Bringelly shale geology with a Blacktown soil landscape, and a Theresa Park soil landscape over sandstone geology. Over 1000 stone artefacts were recovered within 250 m of a drainage line that drained into the Nepean River.

In summary, the archaeology of the Subject Area, prior to disturbance, likely reflected the Cumberland Plain model (McDonald and White 2010). The landscape units upon which the Subject Area is situated typically possess moderate potential to contain sub-surface archaeological deposits, and the most probable archaeological site types that may be found in the area include low intensity background artefact scatters and isolated finds with higher densities in association with the South Creek soil landscape. This potential however has been removed by the history of earthworks across the Subject Area.

There is no potential for grinding grooves or rock shelters because there is no exposed sandstone geology within the Subject Area. There is no potential for modified trees in the Subject Area.

4. Aboriginal objects due diligence assessment

Is the proposed activity a low impact activity as defined by the Regulation?

No.

The activity is not a low impact activity as defined under section 80B of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 ('the Regulation') because:

- It involves earthworks associated with new installation/construction.

Step 1 - Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees?

The proposed activity involves significant earthworks and will disturb the ground surface.

The proposed activity will not disturb any Aboriginal culturally modified trees as the property is cleared of mature vegetation.

Step 2a - Are there any relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS (or other heritage registers)?

No.

No Aboriginal sites are located within the Subject Area. While the Subject Area is located within landscapes known to contain Aboriginal objects (i.e. 200 m of water and within the South Creek alluvial soil landscape), the archaeological potential has been removed by the extensive earthworks that have been undertaken within the Subject Area (Plate 1)

Step 2b - Are there any other sources of information of which a person is already aware?

No.

Step 2c - Are there landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal Objects?

No

The Subject Area is located within 200 m of Bow Bowing Creek, a feature identified by the Due Diligence Code as likely to contain Aboriginal objects, however the Subject Area has been highly disturbed through site clearing and extensive areas of earthwork. Bow Bowing Creek is now a concrete lined channel and is highly modified.

Step 3 - Can the harm or the activity be avoided?

Not applicable

The desktop assessment indicates that Aboriginal objects are unlikely to occur within the Subject Area. There is no compelling reason to move or avoid the activity as the current Subject Area has been previously disturbed.

Step 4 - Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal Objects or that they are likely?

No.

The desktop assessment confirmed that Aboriginal objects are unlikely due to the high degree of land disturbance to the Subject Area.

Step 5 – Further investigations and impact assessment

No

The desktop confirmed that Aboriginal objects are unlikely due to the high degree of past land use and disturbance

No further investigation or impact assessment is required.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

On the basis of this assessment, it is unlikely that Aboriginal objects have survived within the Subject Area due to the high level of disturbance and modification to the ground surface. The land modification practices within the Subject Area have disrupted the ground surface to such an extent that the possibility of in situ deposits is low.

No Aboriginal heritage constraints were identified for the proposed activity and no further investigation or impact assessment is required.

The proposed development has been defined as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Schedule 1 section 23 of the *State and Regional Development State Environmental Planning Policy 2011*. The proposed works are assessed under Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act. The SEARs require the Environmental Impact Statement to consider any impacts to Aboriginal heritage. The Minister for Planning is the consent authority for SSD applications and are assessed by the Department of Planning and Environment.

This assessment has considered impacts to Aboriginal heritage through the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*. No Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal heritage constraints have been identified. No further investigation or assessment is required.

It is recommended that:

- All site workers and contractors should be inducted to the area and informed of their obligations under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- In the unlikely event that any Aboriginal Objects are found, all activities with the potential to impact the objects must stop. A temporary fence is to be erected around the Aboriginal cultural heritage site, with a buffer zone of at least 10 metres around the known edge. An appropriately qualified archaeologist is to be engaged to assess the findings, and notification is provided to the BCD. Works should not proceed without advice from BCD or an appropriately qualified archaeologist.
- In the unlikely event that suspected human remains are encountered during construction, all work in the area that may cause further impact, must cease immediately and:
 - The location, including a 20 m curtilage, should be secured using barrier fencing to avoid further harm.
 - The NSW Police must be contacted immediately.
 - No further action is to be undertaken until the NSW Police provide written notification to Concrete Recyclers.
 - If the skeletal remains are identified as Aboriginal, Concrete Recyclers or their agent must contact: The Biodiversity and Conservation Division ((BCD), of the DPIE, previously known as the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)) Enviroline on 131 555; and representatives of the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs).
 - No works are to continue until the BCD provides written notification to the proponent or their Agent.

6. References

Australian Museum Business Services. (2008). El Caballo Blanco & Gledswood, NSW: Rezoning Aboriginal Heritage Assessment. AHIMS Report ID #102190: Prepared for Camden Council

Australian Museum Business Services. (1997). Cumberland Plain Regional Archaeological Study: Stage 1. Commissioned for the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan 2015.

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (2010), Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, produced for the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, NSW

Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd [JMCHM]. (2007). Archaeological investigation of the Turner Road and Oran Park Precincts within the South West Growth Centre, Camden, NSW. Report to APP on behalf of the Growth Centres Commission and Camden City Council.

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2007. Aboriginal Archaeological Test Excavation Report Areas of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity at Spring Farm near Camden, NSW.

State and Regional Development State Environmental Planning Policy 2011.

Attachment 1 – AHIMS Extensive Search



SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-2-0036	Campbelltown;Handstencil Shelter;	GDA	56	301816	6229265	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-	Shelter with Art	1976
	Contact									
	Recorders									
52-2-2632	H402	AGD	56	300980	6231700	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
52-2-2978	Pembroke Road IF1	AGD	56	300200	6230580	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders									1899,1948
52-2-3677	Rose Park	GDA	56	301120	6231800	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
52-2-3751	CG-TRE-04	GDA	56	296811	6230987	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
52-2-4162	Claymore 1	GDA	56	297512	6230819	Open site	Valid	Artefact :- , Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders									4126
52-2-4163	Claymore Park IF 3	GDA	56	297425	6230161	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders									3832
52-2-4164	Claymore Park IF1	GDA	56	297468	6230075	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders									3832
52-2-4165	Brady Park IF 8	GDA	56	297581	6230999	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders									
52-2-4166	Badgally Reserve IF 4	GDA	56	297488	6230394	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders									3832
52-2-4196	Dimeny Park	GDA	56	297850	6230296	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) :-		
	Contact									
	Recorders									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 10/03/2020 for Wade Goldwyer for the following area at Lat, Long From : -34.0615, 150.789 - Lat, Long To : -34.0199, 150.8551 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : To inform archaeological assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 11

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